

REMARKS

Entry of this Amendment and reconsideration and allowance is respectfully requested in view of the foregoing amendments and the following remarks.

Upon entry of this Amendment, claims 1-3, 7-15 and 18-25 are pending in the application. Claim 5 has been cancelled and claims 1, 7, 19 and 24 have been amended.

It is respectfully requested that this Amendment be entered as it places the application in condition for allowance, or at least in better form for appeal. No new issues are raised as the amendments merely clarify and/or correct the claims. No new search or further consideration is required. Therefore, entry is proper.

Claims 5 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph. Claim 5 has been cancelled so the rejection of this claim is moot. In regard to claim 11, the Office Action asserts that the term "parallelipedic" is undefined. However, the term "parallelipedic" is a common dictionary word that has been used in the specification in its normal sense, and should not need to be explicitly defined. Enclosed is a copy of a dictionary extract giving the meaning of a different form of the word (i.e., "parallelepiped"). Withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

The Office Action sets forth several drawing objections. In regard to the objection to claim 24 and the alleged failure to illustrate the power supply comprising a capacitor, resistor and switch, claim 24 has been amended to recite that the power supply is coupled to a capacitor, resistor and switch, which is clearly illustrated in Fig. 1. In regard to the objection to claim 26, claim 26 has been cancelled so the rejection of this claim is moot. In regard to the drawing objection that the parallelipedic prism is not shown, the parallelipedic prism is clearly shown in Fig. 10 at reference numeral 60 and described on page 23, line 33 to page 24, line 4. Withdrawal of the drawing objection is respectfully requested.

Claims 1, 5, 19, 22 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) by Allemann et al. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 1 is directed to an apparatus for producing a pulse of light for use in cosmetic or therapeutic photo-treatment of the human or animal body. The apparatus includes a housing, a gas filled arc lamp light source within the housing operable to produce the pulse of light, a light output aperture defined by the housing, and a filter for filtering undesired light output frequencies from the pulse to produce a filtered light pulse for application to the body. At least part of the filter is interposed between the light source and the aperture, wherein the filter includes water for filtering out undesired skin heating wavelengths of light and the light pulse has an energy of at least 250 J/cm²/sec.

Allemann does not disclose the apparatus for producing a pulse of light as recited in claim 1. To begin with, the apparatus of claim 1 specifies that the light pulse has an energy of at least $250 \text{ J/cm}^2/\text{sec}$. The Office Action is not specific as to where in Allemann this feature is to be found. Page 1, column 1 of Allemann describes the use of a lamp with a mean fluence rate of 200 mW cm^{-2} (or otherwise stated, $200 \text{ mJ/cm}^2/\text{sec}^{-1}$). However, this rate is over 1,000 times less than the minimum rate recited in claim 1. The Examiner may have been influenced by the figure of 400 J/cm^2 in Allemann (see page 1, column 2) where it is stated that "After 24 or 48 hr, one tumour from each mouse was exposed to 400 J/cm^2 of red light." This figure is not to be compared with the $250 \text{ J/cm}^2/\text{sec}$ recited in claim 1 as it relates to the total energy applied per unit area and not the rate at which the energy is applied.

Further, the apparatus of claim 1 delivers sufficient light energy to obtain the cosmetic or therapeutic photo-treatment effect by a pulse of light lasting typically up to 100msec. The process described in Allemann, on the other hand, is a lengthy process in which 400 J/cm^2 of light energy is delivered at a fluence rate of $200 \text{ mJ/cm}^2/\text{sec}^{-1}$. This clearly will require a time period of 2,000 seconds. This result is unsurprising given the entirely different nature of the processes at work in the two situations.

Moreover, the apparatus of claim 1 works by inputting sufficient light energy to produce heating of structures within the skin to produce effects such as coagulation of blood vessels or the killing of hair follicle cells. The process described in Allemann is a photodynamic therapy process in which a therapeutic agent is administered and accumulated in the tumor and light is then applied to trigger photo-chemical changes in the administered photosensitizer. The lamp described in Allemann would be entirely inappropriate and unsuitable for the purposes of the apparatus of claim 1.

Withdrawal of the rejection to claim 1 is respectfully requested.

Claim 5 has been cancelled, so the rejection of this claim is moot.

Claim 19 is directed to an apparatus for photo-treatment including a gas filled arc lamp light source and a filter having light filtration characteristics such that the filter passes only selected wavelengths of light disposed in a light path from the light source. The light source is adapted to produce a light flux of at least $250 \text{ J/cm}^2/\text{sec}$, wherein the filter is a non-interference absorption filter.

Allemann does not disclose the apparatus for photo treatment as recited in claim 19. As noted above with respect to claim 1, Allemann does not disclose a light source adapted to produce a light flux of at least $250 \text{ J/cm}^2/\text{sec}$, as recited in claim 19. Withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested for the same reasons noted above.

Claims 22 and 23 are allowable by virtue of their dependence on claim 1, and also for their recitation of additional patentable features.

Claims 7-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) by Gustafsson. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 7 is directed to an apparatus for producing a pulse of light including a housing, a light path out of the housing, a gas filled arc lamp light source within the housing operable to produce the pulse of light, and a filter for filtering undesired light output frequencies from the pulse positioned in the light path from the light source so as to receive light and to output filtered light to exit the housing. The filter includes a liquid within a conduit and the apparatus further includes means defining a flow path for the liquid, a part of the flow path being constituted by the conduit, and means for passing the liquid through the flow path.

Gustafsson does not disclose the apparatus for producing a pulse of light as recited in claim 7. In Gustafsson, as shown in Fig. 3, a xenon flash tube is positioned within a cavity containing water. The cavity also contains a pipe 71 containing a material which is designed to accept light of one frequency and to transform it into light of a second frequency. The water does not serve the purpose of an optical filter, but is present as a cooling liquid. The rhodamin which is present in the pipe 71 equally is not an optical filter. Rather, it is an active material which is a secondary light emitter in the system. The water serving as a cooling material is not present in the light path for the output of light from the device itself, which is attached at the end of tube 71. Due to the absorption and reemission of light by the material 72 in the pipe 71 in Gustafsson, the light which exits the flash tube 20 is not the same light which is emitted by the rhodamin as material 72 in which it exits the housing without passing through the water. In contrast, the filter as recited in claim 7 filters undesired light output frequencies from the pulse positioned in the light path from the light source so as to receive light and to output filtered light to exit the housing.

Accordingly, Gustafsson does not disclose the apparatus for producing a pulse of light as recited in claim 7. Withdrawal of the rejection of claim 7 is respectfully requested. Claims 8 and 9 are allowable by virtue of their dependence on claim 7, and also for their recitation of additional patentable features.

Claims 2, 3, 10-12, 20 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Allemann in combination with Gustafsson. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

The Office Action asserts that Allemann teaches a lamp which outputs $400\text{J}/\text{cm}^2$ and uses filters including a water filter. For the reasons explained above, it is meaningless to say that Allemann teaches a lamp which outputs $400\text{J}/\text{cm}^2$. Any lamp is capable of providing that

energy density on a target surface. A very low power lamp will simply require longer before that amount of energy has been put on the surface. This figure cannot properly be compared with the figure of $250 \text{ J/cm}^2/\text{sec}$ recited in claims 1 and 19.

Further, a person skilled in the art would regard it as being entirely inappropriate to the objectives of Allemann to use the lamp of Gustafsson, contrary to the Office Action's submission that it would be obvious to employ the lamp of Gustafsson in the device of Allemann. The Office Action notes that Allemann disclosed no particular lamp. That is not true. Allemann disclosed a 1000 watt xenon lamp (see page 1, column 2). The light source of Gustafsson would be entirely unsuitable in Allemann's apparatus because the Gustafsson light source is a high intensity flash light source providing a very brief pulse of light of preferably no more than 100msec in duration. In contrast, Allemann teaches applying a low intensity of light for some 2,000sec. The light source in Gustafsson is intended to produce heating within the skin whereas the light source of Allemann is intended not to produce heating but to input light energy into the skin which can be absorbed by a photosensitizing agent. The light sources of Allemann and Gustafsson are fundamentally different because of these fundamentally different objectives.

Moreover, in order to make the combination of Allemann and Gustafsson produce something within the scope of claims 1 and 19, the Examiner needs to retain the water filter which Allemann teaches. However, this becomes entirely redundant if the light source of Gustafsson is used because that is a monochromatic light source, which will not produce light wavelengths which require filtration through water. The whole point of the apparatus of Gustafsson is to produce a monochromatic output by transforming the broad spectrum of light produced by the flash tube. Thus, Gustafsson only teaches using circulating water in the embodiment of his Figs. 2-5 in which the light emitted by the rhodamin is used without optical filtration.

It is impermissible to seek to combine teachings which have entirely different technical objects and which require inconsistent apparatus features in order to achieve those objects.

Therefore, claims 2, 3, and 10-12 are allowable by virtue of their dependence on claim 1, and claims 20-21 are allowable by virtue of their dependence on claim 19. Withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

Claims 1-3, 5, 7-10, 13-15 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) by Anderson et al. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Anderson does not disclose the apparatus as claimed in claims 1, 7 and 19. The light source in Anderson is a laser. The light source recited in claims 1, 7, and 19 is a gas filled arc lamp light source. The filter which includes water of claims 1, 7, and 19 serves to filter out unwanted wavelengths from the light output of the arc lamp. This will not be achieved in Anderson because the wavelength of the laser will be such that it is not filtered out by the cooling water flowing through the applicator head. If it was, there would of course be no remaining light energy to apply. The water cooling flow in the device of Anderson is not present for filtering out undesired skin heating wavelengths of light.

Withdrawal of the rejection of claims 1, 7 and 19 is respectfully requested. Claims 2, 3, 10, and 13-15 are allowable by virtue of their dependence on claim 1 and claims 8 and 9 are allowable by virtue of their dependence on claim 7. Further, claim 3 recites that the light source forms part of the means defining the flow path for water, whereby the water acts both to filter the light pulse and to cool the light source. This is clearly not a feature of the device of Anderson in which the light source is remote from the cooling flow of water and is in optical communication with the water through the fiber optic 16.

Claims 24 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Allemann in combination with Anderson and Mass. The Office Action relies on Mass to teach a simmer power supply. This does not make up for the deficiencies noted above with respect to Allemann and Anderson. Therefore, claims 24 and 25 are allowable by virtue of their dependence on claim 1 and for the recitation of additional patentable features. Moreover, the combination of Allemann and Anderson is inappropriate with regard to the different light sources required for the different purposes described in these two specifications. Comments noted above with regard to the combination of Gustafsson and Anderson apply similarly to this combination also. Withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Allemann as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Vassiliadis et al. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

The Office Action relies on Vassiliadis to teach the employment of an interlock on a filter. This does not make up the deficiencies noted above with respect to Allemann. Therefore, claim 18 is allowable by virtue of its dependence on claim 1. Withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

All objections and rejections have been addressed. It is respectfully submitted that the present application is now in condition for allowance.

Should there be any questions or concerns regarding this application, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned at the below-listed telephone number.

Attached hereto is a marked-up version of the changes made to the specification and claims by the current amendment. The attached Appendix is captioned **"Version with markings to show changes made"**.

Respectfully submitted,

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Enclosures:

Dictionary Extract
Appendix

APPENDIX

VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

IN THE CLAIMS:

Claim 5 is cancelled.

The claims are amended as follows:

1. (Twice Amended) Apparatus for producing a pulse of light for use in cosmetic or therapeutic photo-treatment of the human or animal body, comprising a housing, a gas filled arc lamp light source within said housing operable to produce said pulse of light, a light output aperture defined by said housing, and a filter for filtering undesired light output frequencies from said pulse to produce a filtered light pulse for application to said body, at least part of said filter being interposed between said light source and said aperture, wherein said filter comprises water for filtering out undesired skin heating wavelengths of light and said light pulse has an energy of at least 250 J/cm²/sec.

7. (Twice Amended) Apparatus for producing a pulse of light, comprising a housing, a light path out of said housing, a gas filled arc lamp light source within said housing operable to produce said pulse of light, and a filter for filtering undesired light output frequencies from said pulse positioned in [a] said light path from said light source so as to receive light [from said light source] and to output filtered light to exit said housing, wherein said filter comprises a liquid within a conduit and the apparatus further comprises means defining a flow path for said liquid, a part of said flow path being constituted by said conduit, and means for passing said liquid through said flow path.

19. (Twice Amended) Apparatus for photo-treatment comprising a gas filled arc lamp light source, a filter having light filtration characteristics such that said filter passes only

selected wavelengths of light disposed in a light path from said light source, said light source being adapted to produce a light flux of at least $250 \text{ J/cm}^2/\text{sec}$, wherein said filter is a non-interference absorption filter.

24. (Twice Amended) Apparatus as claimed in claim 13, wherein the power supply [comprises] is coupled to a capacitor, a charging circuit adapted for charging the capacitor to a preselected voltage, a resistor in series between said capacitor and said light source and a discharge switch operable to change from a non-conductive state to a conductive state to cause said capacitor to discharge said light source and back to said non-conductive state again.

- paralogic** (-gō'ik, -gō'ik), -al.—paralogic future, the cohortative tense in Hebrew—a lengthened form of the imperfect or future, usually confined to the first person, giving the sense of 'let me' or 'let us'. [Gr. *paralogē*, a leading part, addition—*para*, beside, beyond, *agein*, to lead.]
- paragon**, *par'ā-gōn*, -gōn, *n.* a model of perfection or supreme excellence: match, equal (arch.): mate (*Spens.*): rival (arch.): comparison (*Spens.*): emulation, competition (*Spens.*): a diamond of 600 carats or more: a black marble (*obs.*): a camel used for upholstering and dress (*obs.*): 20-point printing-type, intermediate between great-primer and double-pica.—*v.t.* (arch. or rare) to compare; to match; to surpass (*Shak.*): to hold up as a paragon (*Shak.*). [O. Fr. *paragon*—It. *paragone*, touchstone: origin obscure.]
- paragonite**, *par'ā-gān-it*, or *par-ag'*, *n.* a sodamite, once mistaken for talc. [Gr. *paragōn*, misleading—*para*, beside, beyond, *agein*, to lead.]
- paragram**, *par'ā-grām*, *n.* a play upon words by change of initial (or other) letter.—*n.* paragrammatist, a punster. [Gr. (*skōmnata*) *para gramma*, (jokes) by letter.]
- paragraph**, *par'ā-grāf*, *n.* a sign (in ancient MSS. a short horizontal line, in the Middle Ages ¶, now ¶, ¶) marking off a section of a book, etc.: a distinct part of a discourse or writing marked by such a sign or now usually by indenting: a short passage, or a collection of sentences, with unity of purpose: a short separate item of news or comment in a newspaper.—*v.t.* to form into paragraphs: to write or publish paragraphs about.—*ns.* par'agrapher, par'agraphist, one who writes paragraphs, esp. for newspapers.—*adj.* paragraphic (-grāf'), -al.—*adv.* paragraphically. [Gr. *paragraphe*, written alongside—*para*, beside, beyond, *graphein*, to write.]
- paraphasia**, *par'ā-grāf'i-ā*, *n.* writing of wrong words and letters, owing to disease or injury of the brain.—*adj.* paraphasic (-grāf'ik). [Gr. *para*, beside, beyond, *graphein*, to write.]
- Paraguay**, *par'ā-gwī*, -gwā', *n.* a country and river of South America.—Paraguay tea, maté.
- paraheliotropic**, *par'ā-hē-li-ō-trop'ik*, (*bot.*) *adj.* turning edgewise to the light.—*n.* paraheliotropism (-ōi'ra-pizm). [Gr. *para*, beside, beyond, and *hēlios*, the sun, and *tropos*, a turn—*trepein*, to turn.]
- parakeet**, *parrakeet*, *par'ā-kēt*, *n.* a small long-tailed parrot of various kinds.—Also paroquet, parroquet (-ket), paraquito (*pa-ra-kē'tō*). [Sp. *periquito*, It. *parrocchetto*, or O. Fr. *parroquet* (Fr. *perroquet*): the origin and relations of these are not determined.]
- paralalia**, *par'ā-lā'*, -lā'li-ā, *n.* a form of speech disturbance, particularly that in which a different sound or syllable is produced from the one intended. [Gr. *para*, beside, beyond, *lalia*, speech.]
- paraldehyde**, *par'al'di-hid*, *n.* a polymer. (C₂H₄O)₈, of acetaldehyde, used to induce sleep. [para- (1) and aldehyde.]
- paraleipsis**, *paraleipsis*, *par'ā-lip'sis*, -lip', *n.* a rhet. figure by which one fixes attention on a subject by pretending to neglect it, as 'I will not speak of his generosity', etc.—*n.* paral(ei)pom'ēnon, a thing left out, added in supplement:—*pl.* paral(ei)pom'ēna, esp. (in the Septuagint, etc.) the Books of Chronicles. [Gr. *paraleipsis*, *paraleipomenon* (neut. pr. part. pass.)—*paraleipein*, to leave aside—*para*, beside, beyond, *leipein*, to leave.]
- paralexia**, *par'ā-lex'i-ā*, *n.* a defect in the power of seeing and interpreting written language, with meaningless transposition of words and

- syllables. [Gr. *para*, beside, beyond, *lexis*, a word.]
- paralipsis**, etc. See *paraleipsis*.
- parallax**, *par'ā-luks*, *n.* an apparent change in the position of an object caused by change of position in the observer: in astron. the apparent change (measured angularly) in the position of a heavenly body when viewed from different points—when viewed from opposite points on the earth's surface this change is called the *daily* or *diurnal* or *geocentric parallax*; when viewed from opposite points of the earth's orbit, the *annual* or *heliocentric parallax*.—*adj.* parallax'ic, -al. [Gr. *parallaxis*—*para*, beside, beyond, *alassein*, to change—*allos*, another.]
- parallel**, *par'ā-lēl*, *adj.* extended in the same direction and equidistant in all parts: analogous, corresponding: alongside in time: having a constant interval (major and minor being reckoned alike; *mus.*).—*n.* a parallel line: a line of latitude: an analogue, or like, or equal: an analogy: a tracing or statement of resemblances: a besieger's trench parallel to the outline of the place besieged: a printer's reference mark of two vertical lines: parallel arrangement.—*v.t.* to place so as to be parallel: to conform: to represent as parallel: to liken in detail: to find a parallel to: to match: to be or run parallel to.—*v.i.* to be or run parallel:—*pr.p.* par'alleling; *pt.* and *pp.* par'alleled.—*v.t.* par'allelise, -ize, to furnish a parallel to.—*ns.* par'allelism, state or fact of being parallel: resemblance in corresponding details: a balanced construction of a verse or sentence, where one part repeats the form or meaning of the other: comparison: development along parallel lines: the theory or belief (in full psychophysical parallelism) that mind and matter do not interact but correspond: par'allelism, one who draws a parallel or comparison: a believer in psychophysical parallelism.—*adj.* parallel'ic.—*adv.* par'allelly; par'allelwise.—parallel bars, a pair of fixed bars used in gymnastics: parallel motion, a name given to any linkage by which circular motion may be changed into straight-line motion: parallel ruler or rulers, rulers joined by two pivoted strips, for ruling parallel lines.—*adj.* par'allelveined (*bot.*), having the main veins running side by side.—in parallel, of electrical apparatus, so arranged that terminals of like polarity are connected together. [Gr. *parallelōs*, as if *par' allēloin*, beside each other.]
- parallelepiped**, *par'ā-lēl-ep'i-pēd* (or -lēl', or -pī'), *n.* a solid figure bounded by six parallelograms, opposite pairs being identical and parallel.—Also parallelepipedon (*pl.* -a), improperly parallelopi'ped, parallelopi'pedon. [Gr. *paralēlepipedon*—*parallelōs*, *epipedon*, a plane surface—*epi*, on, *pedon*, ground.]
- parallelogram**, *par'ā-lēl'ō-gram*, *n.* a plane four-sided figure, the opposite sides of which are parallel and equal.—*adj.* parallelogrammat'ic, -al, parallelogramm'ic, -al.—parallelogram of forces, a figure in which the direction and amount of two component forces are represented by two sides of a parallelogram, those of their resultant by the diagonal. [Gr. *parallelōgrammōn*—*grammē*, a line.]
- paralogia**, *par'ā-lōj'i-ā*, *n.* impairment of reasoning power characterised by difficulty in expressing logical ideas in speech.—*v.i.* paralogise, -ize, to reason falsely.—*n.* paralogism, false reasoning—also paralog'y. [Gr. *paralogismos*—*para*, beside, beyond, *logismos*—*logos*, reason.]
- paralysis**, *par'al-i-sis*, *n.* palsy, a loss of power of motion, or sensation, in any part of the body: deprivation of power of action.—*v.t.* paralyse (*par'ā-liz*), to afflict with paralysis: to deprive of power of action.—*n.* paraly'ser.—*adj.* paralytic (*par'ā-lit'ik*), of or pertaining to paralysis:

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'ā-mant*; for certain sounds in foreign words, see p. viii

- afflicted with or inclined to paralysis: helplessly drunk (*slang*).—*n.* one who is afflicted with paralysis. [Gr. *paralysis*, secret undoing, paralysis—*lyein*, to loosen.]
- Paramaecium**. See *Paramecium*.
- paramagnetic**, *par'ā-mag-net'ik*, *adj.* magnetic in the ordinary sense—said of bodies that when freely suspended between the poles of a magnet place themselves parallel to the lines of force—*opp.* to *diamagnetic*.—*n.* paramagnetism. [para- (1) and magnetic (see magnet).]
- paramastoid**, *par'ā-mas'toid*, *adj.* situated near the mastoid, paroccipital.—*n.* a paramastoid process. [para- (1) and mastoid.]
- paramatta**, *paramatta*, *par'ā-mat'ā*, *n.* a fabric like merino made of worsted and cotton. [App. from *Purramatta* in New South Wales.]
- Paramecium**, *par'ā-mē's(h)i-ām*, *n.* the slipper-animalcule, a slipper-shaped infusorian:—*pl.* paramē'cia.—Often misspelled *paramecium*, *paramecium*. [Gr. *paramēkēs*, long-shaped—*para*, alongside, *mēkos*, length.]
- paramedical**. See *para-* (1), *para-* (2).
- parament**, *par'ā-mant*, (*obs.*) *n.* a rich decoration, hanging, or robe. [L. *parāre*, to prepare.]
- paramese**, *par'am'i-sē*, (*Gr. mus.*) *n.* the string or tone next above the mese. [Gr. *paramesē*.]
- parameter**, *par'am'i-tar*, *n.* a line or quantity which serves to determine a point, line, figure, or quantity in a class of such things (*math.*): a constant quantity in the equation of a curve: in conic sections, a third proportional to any diameter and its conjugate diameter: the latus rectum of a parabola: the intercept upon an axis of a crystal face chosen for purpose of reference (the *parametral plane*): a quantity to which an arbitrary value may be given as a convenience in expressing performance or for use in calculations (*elect.*): variable: a variable which is given a series of arbitrary values in order that a family of curves of two other related variables may be drawn: any constant in learning or growth curves that differs with differing conditions (*psychol.*).—*adj.* param'etral, parametric (*par'ā-met'rik*), -al. [Gr. *para*, beside, beyond, *metron*, measure.]
- paramilitary**, *par'ā-mil'i-tar-i*, *adj.* on military lines and intended to supplement the strictly military. [para- (1) and military (see militant).]
- paramnesia**, *par'am-nē'zh(y)ā*, *n.* a memory disorder in which words are remembered but not their proper meaning: condition of believing that one remembers events and circumstances which have not previously occurred. [Gr. *para*, beside, beyond, and the root of *mimnēskōin*, to remind.]
- paramo**, *pā'rā-mō*, *n.* a bare wind-swept elevated plain in South America:—*pl.* par'amos. [Sp. *paramo*.]
- Paramoecium**. See *Paramecium*.
- paramorph**, *par'ā-mōrf*, (*min.*) *n.* a pseudomorph formed by a change in molecular structure without change of chemical composition.—*adj.* paramorph'ic.—*n.* paramorph'ism. [Gr. *para*, beside, beyond, *morphē*, form.]
- paramount**, *par'ā-mōunt*, *adj.* superior to all others: supreme:—*opp.* to *paravall*.—*n.* supreme chief: a superior.—*n.* par'amount(ice)—*adv.* par'amountly.—paramount chief. [O. Fr. *paramont*, *par* (L. *per*) *à mont* (L. *ad montem*); see amount.]
- paramour**, *par'ā-mōūr*, (*obs.*) *adv.* by the way of love, as a lover, for love's sake, out of kindness.—*n.* a lover of either sex, formerly in an innocent, now usually in the illicit, sense. [Fr. *par amour*, by or with love—L. *per amorem*.]
- Paraná**, *pa-rā-nā*, *n.* river and state in Brazil.—Paraná pine, the tree, *Araucaria brasiliana*, native to S. Brazil, or its wood.
- paranephros**, *par'ā-nēf'ros*, *n.* the suprarenal